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"I am Franco's heir,
but I am Spain's heir
as well."

Don Carlos Promises Democratic Regime

By Richard Eder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (NYT).—Juan Carlos de Borbon, the curly-haired prince whom Generalissimo Franco named as his likely successor, has begun to let his acquaintances know that he does not accept the role apparently chosen for him: that of a docile successor. The 32-year-old prince, grandson of King Juan Carlos' great-grandfather, Alfonso XIII, Spain's last king, and great-grandson of Gen. Franco, has increasingly made it clear, so far only in private, that he has no intention of presiding over a return to the monarchy. He also says that Spaniards, who fear that anyone chosen by Gen. Franco can survive, have told him, "Juan Carlos is the one," the prince insists that under some form of democracy, he will have any real chance of "reclaiming Spain's

furthermore, though grateful the Spanish leader and apostle of what he has done, a Juan Carlos stresses the distinction between the kind of government Spain may have had during and after the Civil War, and the kind it will have in the future.

"Spain's Heir, Too, I am Franco's heir," he told visitors not long ago. "But I am Spain's heir, as well." Spaniards have generally made two assumptions about the quiet, melancholy young man who has been overshadowed by the assertiveness of Gen. Franco and of his father, Don Juan, who lives in Portugal. Don Juan, who has first dynastic claim to the one, excluded himself from listing that the monarchy must not continue the regime, as became a democratic alternative to the monarchy.

The first assumption was that "the boy" as he is widely called, lacked both wit and vision. The second was that he had been molded by his long education under the close supervision of Gen. Franco, and at he would be, or try to be.

Juan Carlos de Borbon

a pale copy of his 77-year-old mentor.

Even at the time of his designation last July, it was apparent that Don Juan Carlos was not the simple young man many thought him to be. His father had always contended that the monarchy would never be accepted by Spaniards if it was closely tied to Gen. Franco. The son felt that the monarchy would never be proclaimed at all unless Gen. Franco claimed it, and that he would never accept anyone who represented a break with his own regime.

Timing Rejected

Now that Don Juan Carlos has the designation, it is becoming apparent that the prince has not rejected his father's strategy so much as his timing. Recent visitors say that Don Juan Carlos is trying to get across the message that he will work to open up Spain's

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Germany's Second Move

Bonn Official Flies to Warsaw for 1st Political Discussions

WARSAW, Feb. 4 (AP).—State Secretary Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, a senior West German foreign office, flew into Warsaw to lead his government's first formal talks with Poland.

He talks, which begin tomorrow, are expected to center on the thorny issue of Poland's eastern frontier.

West German and Polish delegations talked together for minutes here tonight on the eve of formal discussions, Reuters said. Mr. Duckwitz told reporters afterward that the atmosphere during his courtesy call was "friendly."

Mr. Duckwitz and his Polish counterpart, First Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Winiewicz, will open dialogue in a first-floor conference room at the ministry, which the Nazi occupation of this city was German police headquarters.

Second Sortie

Mr. Duckwitz's mission is the sortie of Chancellor Willy Brandt's offensive to improve relations with Communist East Europe.

Mr. Bahr, Mr. Brandt's closest adviser, is at present engaged in new talks with Soviet officials. The feeling among Warsaw political observers is that the West German discussions will be difficult.

Asked by a newsmen on his arrival how long he would be here, Mr. Duckwitz said he could not then be added, "indefinite."

He is negotiating positions between two governments have been fully drawn. Warsaw is demanding that West Germany recognize that its western border, formed by the Oder and Neisse rivers, is Polish government says this is the starting point for process of normalization of relations between the two countries, which have ties at the traditional level but not the diplomatic.

Nothing less than outright recognition, the Poles insist, is not possible and will prolong the present state of affairs. Thus demand from Bonn the same position of the frontier it agreed in a pact with East Germany 20 years ago.

The West German government demands it cannot give ultimate position of the border—which does Poland and East Germany because the victorious allies of World War II stipulated in the armistice agreement that Ger-

U.S., China To Confer On Feb. 20

Talks Renewal
Unusually Rapid

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—The United States and Communist China will hold their second round of diplomatic talks Feb. 20 at the American Embassy in Warsaw, the State Department announced, today.

The second meeting followed the first with unusual rapidity in these diplomatic exchanges. The two nations, last Jan. 20, ended a two-year interruption in the conversations which helped to compensate for the lack of formal diplomatic relations between them. The Feb. 20 meeting will be the 13th in an intermittent series that began in Geneva in 1955.

American sources today expressed private satisfaction with the quickened pattern of contact. In past years there was often a six-month gap between meetings.

Two Discussions

Arrangements for the forthcoming meeting were made at two "working level" discussions between American and Chinese diplomats in Warsaw earlier this week. The formal talks are, alternating between the Chinese and American Embassies for security reasons, instead of using Polish meeting facilities. U.S. Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel Jr. will head a four-man American group at this month's meeting, and Chinese Chargé d'affaires Lei Yang will have an equal number on his side, as they did at the January meeting at the Chinese Embassy.

U.S. Proposes

In the American administration's ground-breaking encounter with the Chinese in Warsaw last month the United States is known to have made proposals for what are being called "small steps" toward a relaxation of tension between Washington and Peking. A Chinese reply is anticipated at this month's meeting.

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(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

80% of Germans Approve Brandt

TUBINGEN, West Germany, Feb. 4 (AP).—Eighty percent of West Germans queried in a nationwide poll are satisfied with Chancellor Willy Brandt's first 100 days in office, a public opinion institute reported yesterday.

Although the Polish government is believed eager for improved political and economic ties with Bonn, progress in the talks here will undoubtedly be strongly influenced by what goes on in the West German-Soviet contacts. Furthermore, there is the factor of East Germany's Walter Ulbricht, who is highly sensitive about any move that would turn his Eastern Europe into a Western Europe.

The East German Embassy in Warsaw reportedly has put pressure on the Poles to toughen a mellowing attitude toward West Germany.

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many's final frontiers must be settled in a peace conference. Such a conference has never been held.

Bonn, via a pact mutually recognizing the use of force, hopes to improve relations with Warsaw and, at the same time settle the frontier issue until it can be finally regulated.

Government sources in Bonn say the most West Germany could do is to issue a formal declaration acknowledging Poland's rights to "secure borders."

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REPORT—One of 32 clerics back from Lagos talks to newsmen in Geneva.

After 4-Week Detention

32 Clerics Arrive in Europe, Bitter Over Lagos Expulsion

GENEVA, Feb. 4 (AP).—Thirty-two Catholic priests and nuns expelled from Nigeria by the federal government because of their activities in Biafra arrived here today.

Twenty Irishmen and one American, Father Leo Horkin, 52, of Erie, Pa., arrived first wearing the short-sleeve summer shirts in which they were brusquely deported.

A second group of six priests and five nuns arrived tonight, making a total of 32.

All said they had been reasonably well treated, although they were held about their detention during the time they were most needed to care for refugees from the collapsing Biafran state.

Seven of the missionaries flew straight on to Dublin via London.

"I was arrested Jan. 10," said Father Horkin, who like 19 of his companions works for the Irish Holy Ghost Order. The other, Father Thomas Mullan, is with the Vincentian Order.

The first two weeks were not so pleasant," said Father Horkin. "Then one night in jail was very unpleasant. The final week in a hotel was quite good.

"But I certainly have a complaint against the Nigerian government. They kept me in detention for four weeks and then brought me to trial without legal aid or charges. I have worked in Nigeria for 21 years, yet they accused me of illegal entry and working without an official permit."

Like all the other priests, he said there was no deliberate ill treatment and that none of the nuns had been molested.

Father Mullan said, "We were all well-treated and well-fed. I had been in Nigeria for ten years. I don't want to condemn the federal government—there are others still working there. But most of us would be glad to go back if we are wanted."

Led by Mansfield.

His national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, however, recently cautioned a group of European visitors against attributing any symbolic significance to the present military strength, thus carefully leaving open the option of a reduction in the troops while attempting to maintain the underlying political and military commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The relief situation seemed very bad after the collapse of Biafra. Our detention meant supplies were interrupted at a crucial time.

"It's a long way to Timbuktu, and I have to think hard before I would go back," said Father Thomas McCarthy.

UNICEF Planes Too Heavy

LAGOS, Feb. 4 (AP).—Two DC-8 aircraft, on charter by

Air Force Won't Pay the Pipers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—The U.S. Air Force Pipe Band, an 11-man kilted group that played at President Kennedy's funeral and has been piping around the world since 1949, will be disbanded in July.

The Air Force has decided that the bagpipes are too costly.

Their cargo of medical equipment and high-protein food has been off-loaded in Lagos to be carted to the Eastern Region.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian Red Cross announced here today that it had distributed 1,500 tons of local and imported food to over 15,000 persons the past week.

According to Col. Louis J.

Churchville of the Air Force Information Office, the decision was part of the Air Force's overall 15 percent cutback in spending in Washington.

Major Debate Looms in U.S. On Cutting Forces in Europe

By Peter Gross

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (NYT).—The State Department, the Pentagon and the Senate are staking out their positions for a major debate on foreign and strategic policy, focusing on how many U.S. troops will be required on permanent station in Western Europe over the years to come.

An unlikely alliance is being detected by knowledgeable diplomats between leading Senate doves and policymakers in the Defense Department, both of whom appear to be advancing arguments for major cutbacks in troop strength after the middle of next year. The State Department is carrying the argument for maintaining the present 310,000-man troop level indefinitely.

President Nixon has so far avoided revealing his own attitude on the specific points that will have to be decided.

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His national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, however, recently cautioned a group of European visitors against attributing any symbolic significance to the present military strength, thus carefully leaving open the option of a reduction in the troops while attempting to maintain the underlying political and military commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

State Department officials caution against any such automatic assumption. They note that a speech made by Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson on Jan. 20, arguing for maintaining present levels, was only the "opening shot" in a debate, with the eventual outcome many months hence far from clear.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers is understood to be planning to throw his weight behind Mr. Richardson's arguments in his broad foreign-policy statement scheduled to be made late this month. In a recent television interview, he said, "It is possible, of course, that we can have some reduction of troop strength—we don't ever intend for these situations to be permanent."

But he added that the President's decision would be made on the advisability of a "slight reduction" and will "depend on events."

Who-Europeans officials, including Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain during his visit last week, inquire about long-term U.S. intentions in Europe, they are given precise plans and figures

through fiscal year 1971, to June next year. No specific commitments or assurances are implied for the period beyond.

A commitment to that date was first made publicly by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird at the NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels in December. At a news conference on Dec. 3 he said, "We will recommend in our 1971 budget the same troop levels as far as our combat forces in Europe are concerned. That decision has been made."

Mr. Laird went on, however, to point out that the views of the Congress have to be considered in decisions of this sort, and in subsequent news conferences he has avoided further discussion of future troop levels. To many analysts, there has seemed a marked reluctance on his part to make any strong personal commitments on issues of European troop strength.

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Italian Socialists Still Split On Bid to Form New Coalition

ROME, Jan. 4 (AP).—Italian Socialists continued to haggle among themselves today over whether to join a new coalition government. Unions and students, meanwhile, went ahead with plans for a general strike planned for Friday.

Leaders of the Socialist party bargained feverishly to overcome discord on the second day of a three-day central committee meeting.

The 121-member committee today heard veteran Socialist leader Pietro Nenni back party secretary Francesco de Martino's request for a mandate to negotiate the party's entry in a center-left majority government.

As Mr. Nenni spoke, committee members squabbled loudly in hallways of the meeting hall and scores of leftist youths demonstrated outside with placards denouncing PSI participation in a government with Christian Democrats, Unitarian Socialists and Republicans.

The three parties have all approved plans to open negotiations for a new coalition and are waiting for the Socialist reply. If this is positive, Premier Mariano Rumor could submit the resignation of his Christian Democratic cabinet by the end of the week and immediately start talks to form a coalition government.

Mr. Nenni, who quit as Socialist party president last July when the party divided, warned the committee that failure to form another coalition would mean the dislocating of parliament and calling of new elections. Most parties do not want elections now.

The Catholic Association of Workers, meanwhile, announced "full adhesion" to a nationwide, two-hour walkout Friday to protest "repression" of workers by police and industrialists. Two student movements announced that they would hold demonstrations in Rome during the strike.

Ground-Crew Strike Affecting Air France

PARIS, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Flights of Air France, already plagued by a series of cabin-crew strikes, will again be severely affected tomorrow by a strike of ground staff demanding more pay.

An Air France spokesman said tonight that medium-distance flights would be canceled for much of the morning, and that long-distance flights to the United States would also be affected.



Francesco de Martino

Tanzania Takes Over Last English Paper

DAR ES SALAAM, Feb. 4 (AP).—The Tanzanian government today took over The Standard, the only remaining English-language, privately owned daily newspaper here.

It also took over The Standard's sister paper, The Sunday News. The government said full compensation would be paid to the previous owners.

The announcement said The Standard would be an official government newspaper, and would receive directives from President Nyerere. The Standard is wholly owned by Consolidated Holdings, a company in which the British company Lourho has a controlling interest.

AEC Conducts Test

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Feb. 4 (AP).—A low-to-intermediate-yield underground nuclear test was conducted today at Yucca Basin on the Nevada test site, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced. The blast was felt slightly in high-rise buildings in Las Vegas, 35 miles away. No damage was reported.

Italy Warned Of Austerity By Treasury

Inflation, Payments Cited by Colombo

ROME, Feb. 4 (AP).—Italian Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said tonight Italy might need austerity measures if prices keep rising and the balance of payments keeps worsening.

Mr. Colombo spoke about the dangers of the present Italian situation in a speech in which he strongly urged the Senate to approve quickly a bill which would legalize Italian investment funds.

He told the Senate that investment funds would channel capital from private individuals to industry and thus spur Italy's lagging investments.

"The alternative to an intense process of development, based on the stability of internal prices and the balance of accounts with foreign countries," Mr. Colombo said, "is a policy of stabilization whose gravity will have to be in proportion with the imbalances which might come about."

Foreign-Based Funds

The bill, already approved by the Chamber of Deputies, would go into effect upon Senate approval. Only foreign-based investment funds are presently at work in Italy.

Mr. Colombo also rejected a Communist amendment which would legalize only state-owned investment funds with the majority of stocks in the hands of state agencies or concerns.

The Treasury Minister said 14 trillion lire (\$2.24 billion) were smuggled out of Italy in 1969. He said an additional 300 billion lire (\$4.86 billion) went into foreign investments, mostly through foreign-based investment funds.

He said this "flight of capital" was prompted by higher interest rates abroad and by fears caused by the lack of political stability in Italy.

Italy's balance of payments closed with a deficit of \$50 billion lire (\$1.36 billion) in 1969.

Soviet Marshal Meets Czech Defense Head

VIENNA, Feb. 4 (AP).—Czechoslovak party chief Gustav Husak and President Ludvik Svoboda met today with Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko, the news agency CTK reported.

Marshal Grechko is visiting the central group of Soviet troops temporarily stationed in Czechoslovakia, the report said.



Associated Press
DEFOLIATION MISSION—Just clearing the treetops, two C-123 cargo planes climb in tight formation over a ridge in a dawn defoliation mission north of War Zone D, in South Vietnam. The heavy cargo planes often perform in ways they were not designed for, flying in tight formation, climbing hillsides and diving into valleys.

U.S. Answers Soviet Letter

(Continued from Page 1)

Kosygin message, an unusual move by a head of government in a diplomatic exchange that had been conducted by ambassadors and foreign ministry officials, is seen here as the result of Mr. Nasser's pleas for help.

Such a result, U.S. officials believe, is far short of what Mr. Nasser had sought: immediate shipment of new, advanced weapons that would enable him to stop Israel's attacks or reply in kind.

What Mr. Nasser wants are SAM-2 air-defense missiles and radars to replace those systematically knocked out by Israel on his Suez front; newer, more mobile SAM-3 systems capable of hitting low-flying jets; bombers fast enough to reach Israeli cities, and the new MIG-23, or Fordan, fighters to challenge Israel's Phantoms.

Shipments of SAMs are thought likely here, although the newest models may be withheld in light of Israel's capture of an entire SAM-2 radar station on the Suez front in December. But there is doubt here that newer planes will be sent since it is estimated that Egypt is still a year away from having enough trained pilots for its present fleet of MIGs and SU-7s.

With that indication of his feelings, Mr. Healey told the House of Commons today that he had called for an exchange of mortar fire with Jordanian forces in the Al-Lenby Bridge sector of the Jordan Valley today.

Later today, four Arab guerrillas and one Israeli soldier were killed during a clash in a desert region south of the Dead Sea, the spokesman said. Another Israeli soldier was wounded and several members of the guerrilla band were assumed to have been injured.

The Israeli raids followed two hit-and-run Egyptian raids in the canal zone this morning, he said, the first on Israeli positions in the south and the second in the Firdan Bridge area, in the central sector.

Israeli forces suffered no casualties or damage, the spokesman said.

In Cairo, a military spokesman said that Egyptian warplanes today hit Israeli positions along the canal for the fourth consecutive day.

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As Courts Demand Files, Films, Notes

Bombing Subpoena Called Peril to Free Press

By Lawrence Van Gelder

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (NYT).—Ex-
-ers of major news gathering
-ers have expressed criticism
-concern in response to recent
-court subpoenas of reporters'
-tape recordings, news film
-united files of news media.The statements were made after
-two recent government action.Subpoenas directing Earl Cald-
-er, correspondent for The New
-Times San Francisco bureau,
-appear before a federal grand
-investigating the Black
-Panther party.Eduard Oehl Sulzberger, president
-of the publisher of The Times, an-
-nounced that Harding F. Bancroft,
-newspaper's executive vice-
-president, was in San Francisco at
-Sulzberger's request "to give
-possible assistance to Mr.
-well and to the attorneys we
-engaged for him."

A statement yesterday, Mr.

Sulzberger said: "All citizens, in-
-cluding newspapermen, have a duty
-to respect proper judicial processes
-but The Times intends to use all
-its resources to make sure that no
-judicial action violates the constitutional
-guarantees of a free press
-and the rights of newspapermen to
-carry on their work freely and
-without coercion."

Hindrance Faced

He added: "The Times is com-
-cerned with what action might be
-taken in regard to Mr. Caldwell
-and also the possibility that the
-increasing use of the subpoenas to
-elicit information from newspapermen
-might hinder them in their
-pursuit of the news. It could well
-set up a barrier between reporters
-and their sources of information.
-The use of the subpoenas power
-must be balanced against the right
-of the press to operate freely and
-the right of Americans to a free
-and unhampered flow of informa-
-tion."

News Analysis

\$10 Billion Defense Cuts
Not to Be Found in Budget

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—
-Defense Secretary Melvin R.
-Laird's widely advertised \$10
-billion saving in military spend-
-ing is nowhere to be found in
-President Nixon's budget.Also, in the military functions
-round that Congress lumps
-together when it appropriates
-money for the Pentagon, the
-difference between fiscal 1970
-and fiscal 1971 is only about \$1
-billion.And finally, the current rate
-of Pentagon spending is still
-up despite all the announced
-cutbacks in manpower, military
-bases and weapons buying.All this is why the new Pen-
-tagon budget—only three days
-old—is under assault in Con-
-gress, with one lawmaker call-
-ing it a Madison Avenue docu-
-ment as far as claimed savings
-are concerned.But Defense officials do have
-explanations for the seeming
-contradictions.Mr. Laird started it all by
-clarifying several times that the
-Pentagon fiscal 1971 budget
-for the year ending June 30, 1971—
-will be \$10 billion below the
-\$13 billion the Johnson adminis-
-tration planned to spend thatRobert N. Anthony, Pentagon
-controller until August, 1968,
-in an interview yesterday
-at "I don't know where that
-\$3 billion figure comes from. It
-can't square with any figures
-I worked with."Other Pentagon sources said
-the planning figure for fiscal
-71 was \$86 billion during the
-Johnson administration because
-it was not included in the
-two-year budget projections.Robert C. Moot, the present
-Pentagon controller, said the \$83
-billion estimate was made in
-January, 1969, during a "budget
-ob" of the military money
-needs the new administration
-inherited from the old one.

Estimates Confidential

Such estimates, however, are
-kept as confidential. They
-are nowhere on the public rec-
-ord other than in statements
-Laird chose to make before
-fiscal 1971 budget was madeWhat the new Pentagon
-budget figures do show is a
-reducing figure of \$78 billion
-fiscal 1971 compared to \$77
-billion for fiscal 1970, a saving
-\$8 billion (National defense
-and defense estimates in the Presi-
-dent's budget book come out
-higher because he includes such
-other items as the nuclear
-heads the Atomic Energy
-Commission furnishes for Pen-
-tagon missiles.)Congress deals in the new
-way the Pentagon wants to
-and on top of what it already
-is on hand. This account call-
-new obligations authority,
-a much smaller saving be-
-tween fiscal 1970 and 1971 than
-spending estimates.In a significant bit of re-
-negotiation, Congress last year
-the Defense Department
-set down to \$68 billion for
-main military functions
-filitary personnel, retired pay,
-retirement and maintenance,Nixon Orders Government
To Eliminate Oil PollutionWASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—President Nixon, calling the
-a government "one of the nation's worst polluters," today
-ordered all government facilities to eliminate air and water pollution.The President set up a \$350 million program for the next
-two years to provide government leadership in the pollution-

-control effort and called for all existing federal facilities to

-comply with his clean-air-and-water order by Dec. 31, 1972.

In a White House statement today, Mr. Nixon said his order

-will affect buildings, installations, public works, aircraft, vessels,

-sites and property owned by or constructed or manufactured

-by the U.S. government.

The President, who has proclaimed improvement of the nation's

-environment as a prime priority of the 1970s, said:

"Over the past several years, the federal government has been
-one of the nation's worst polluters. Clearly the federal
-government cannot be an effective leader in the battle to save
-the environment so long as this intolerable situation continues."

In a move he said was aimed at getting the government "to

-sep its own doctored clean."

Mr. Nixon issued an executive

-order requiring that all federal projects or installations be

-designed, operated and maintained so as to conform with air and

-water quality standards—present and future—which are establish-

-under federal legislation."

In addition to this latest directive, Mr. Nixon plans to send

-a message to Congress on his plans for an environmental quality

-program in the next ten days, press secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Sulzberger said: "All citizens, in-
-cluding newspapermen, have a duty
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News Analysis

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By George C. Wilson

procurement, research and de-
-velopment).This year, the Pentagon is ask-
-ing for \$87.7 billion in new
-money to finance those func-
-tions in fiscal 1971, or only a
-difference of about \$800 million.The later comparison for new
-obligational authority, Defense
-officials assert, is \$73.9 billion
-for fiscal 1970 and \$71.2 billion
-for fiscal 1971—a saving of \$2.6
-billion. Those higher totals in-
-clude military assistance to for-
-ign nations.Further, these officials said,
-defense spending in fiscal 1971
-is taking up 34.6 percent of each
-dollar the federal government
-spends—the smallest since the
-27.7 percent in 1950.Also, the President's economic
-report makes clear that this
-trend will continue in the future
-to free a larger proportion of
-federal money for domestic pro-
-grams. Any peace dividend from
-a lower, than estimated level of
-spending for the Vietnam war
-will go into non-defense pro-
-grams, they added.As for Defense Department
-spending right now, the Presi-
-dent's Council of Economic Ad-
-visers shows the rate at \$78 bil-
-lion a year. Economists find this
-extremely high for a period of
-advertisised military retrench-
-ment.The subpoenas were issued to
-CBS and Mr. Caldwell in con-
-nection with a charge by the gov-
-ernment that David Hilliard, a
-Black Panther, had made a threat
-against the life of President Nixon
-during a speech Nov. 15.In similar statements, Mr. Dom-
-ivan of Time, Inc., and Osborne
-Elliott, editor in chief of News-
-week, deplored the increased use
-of subpoenas power and its detri-
-mental influence on reporter-
-source relationships. Both ad-
-vised reporters to be more
-cautious in their use of subpoenas.One economist of this view
-said yesterday that "the govern-
-ment should save about \$50,000
-for every man it takes out of
-Vietnam and does not replace."Mr. Dunbar said: "We feel this
-action not only violates the re-
-porter's confidentiality, but
-equally transforms him involun-
-tarily into a government agent."Such an action is especially
-outrous in the case of a black reporter
-whose credibility, reputation and
-ability to function in the black
-community would be destroyed by
-such forced testimony."

Vietnam Costs

Mr. Laird has predicted the
-cost of the Vietnam war will
-drop to between \$17 billion and
-\$18 billion by the start of fiscal 1971.The impact of this reduction
-and other Pentagon econo-
-mies have not shown up in the
-defense spending figures.Defense officials sound this
-warning to politicians doubting
-the announced retrenchment is
-real: "Just wait." The cutbacks
-will hit hard within the next
-few months—probably too hard
-for political comfort.Here is why: The planned re-
-ductions of 551,296 uniformed
-personnel and 130,412 civilians
-employed by the Defense De-
-partment by June 30, 1971, are
-just taking hold. Since July 1,
-1969, military personnel is down
-by only 15,000 of the planned
-cut and civilian personnel by
-only 15,000.Similarly, thousands of jobs in
-the defense industry are about
-to dry up. The Pentagon pre-
-dicts \$40,000 layoffs in the two-
-year period July 1, 1969, through
-June 30, 1971, with only 40,000 of
-them lost so far. The job layoffs
-stem largely from reduced Pen-
-tagon procurement."Nobody" appreciates how
-rough this is going to be," said
-one high Pentagon official about
-the impact of the reduced mil-
-itary budget just sent to Con-
-gress.

Reversed Decision

Judge Hoffman reversed that
-decision late Monday after the gov-
-ernment protested that its case had
-been prejudiced when Mr. Kunstler
-embraced and kissed Mr. Abernathy
-leader of the Southern Christian
-Leadership Conference, in open
-court with the jury present.But Mr. Abernathy left Chicago
-Monday and Mr. Kunstler read in
-court yesterday the "regrets" he
-said were dictated to him by tele-
-phone from Clarksdale, Miss.Mr. Kunstler quoted Mr. Aber-
-nathy as saying he left Chicago
-with a "heavy heart." He said he
-had traveled through "sleet and
-snow to tell what I knew, only
-to be refused the right to do so
-because I was 16 minutes late."The statement said Mr. Aber-
-nathy had "just returned from
-abroad as an ambassador of good
-will for this country." It con-
-tinued:"When I was asked difficult
-questions about my country's sys-
-tem of justice and equality I group-

Quake Near Acapulco

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 4 (AP).—
-A strong earthquake centered in
-the vicinity of Acapulco on the
-south coast of Mexico was recorded
-at the University of California's
-seismographic station here last

-night.

The statement said: "The federal government has be-
-en one of the nation's worst polluters. Clearly the federal
-government cannot be an effective leader in the battle to save
-the environment so long as this intolerable situation continues."

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-designed, operated and maintained so as to conform with air and

-water quality standards—present and future—which are establish-

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In addition to this latest directive, Mr. Nixon plans to send

-a message to Congress on his plans for an environmental quality

-program in the next ten days, press secretary Ron Ziegler said.



From Letters, Films, Broadcasts

U.S. Uses Mosaic Technique
To Find Out About GI POWs

By Tom Lambert

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Some months ago, responding to a discreet American request, a French government official asked a French friend who knows some of North Vietnam's leaders to inquire about the condition of an American war prisoner.

The roundabout request was made. Not long after the North Vietnamese replied: The American was dead.

The reply filtered back to the French official, to the relatives of the dead man and to U.S. officials whose prime task is to try to obtain release of the prisoners, to find out how many Hanoi holds, how they are and to get aid to them. Hanoi has refused all requests for lists of prisoners.

Federal officials have subpoenaed the unedited files and unused pictures of Time, Life and Newsweek magazines dealing with the Weatherman faction of the Students for a Democratic Society. The group is composed of militant revolutionaries.

CBS has received government subpoenas demanding a complete record of correspondence, memorandums, notes and telephone calls and for news film in connection with a program on the Black Panther party.

Federal courts have subpoenaed the unedited files and unused pictures of Time, Life and Newsweek magazines dealing with the Weatherman faction of the Students for a Democratic Society. The group is composed of militant revolutionaries.

Periodically, government monitors pick up broadcasts by prisoners from Hanoi or Moscow, thus establishing their identities.

Free GIs

In 1968 and 1969, during lengthy de-briefing sessions with nine American prisoners freed by Hanoi—the only ones released thus far by the North Vietnamese—the officials were able to confirm that scores of other Americans were being held.

Last month, representatives of some American anti-war groups set up an office in New York City to channel mail between Hanoi-held captives and their relatives in this country. The mail from Hanoi to date has included letters from 70 American prisoners who earlier had not been permitted to write to their families.

The letters established that the 70 men, many of whom had been listed officially as "missing" were indeed captives in North Vietnam.

From such diverse and im-
-permanent sources—nobody can be
-sure if a man who wrote a letter or
-made broadcasts or was photographed
-yesterday is alive today—
-officials here have been trying for
-five years to piece together a
-mosaic of American war prisoners
-in North Vietnam. Some have been
-held that long, longer than
-any American in this country's
-history.If the war-prisoner mosaic is
-widened to include the Vietnam
-war zone—embracing South as
-well as North Vietnam, plus
-Laos—it becomes even less clear
-and more incomplete.The Viet Cong may hold 100
-American prisoners. The Pathet
-Lao figure is a mystery, although
-about 150 Americans are "missing" in
-Laos.In North Vietnam
-As for North Vietnam, the most
-widely accepted official estimate is
-that 800 Americans, nearly all
-men, are "missing

4 Greeks Receive Life Terms For Plotting Bomb Attacks

ATHENS, Feb. 4 (NYT).—A special military tribunal in Salonika, in northern Greece, imposed life sentences today on four Greeks for planning a series of bomb explosions as a protest against the Athens regime.

Five other defendants, four of them students, received prison terms of two and a half to 18 1/2 years.

All nine defendants, seven of them university students, were convicted after a six-day trial for violating Greece's anti-sedition law.

The nine, ranging in age from 23 to 33, were found guilty of plotting to set off time bombs when Premier George Papadopoulos visited Salonika to open an international trade fair in September, 1967. Eight were arrested two days before the fair opened and the ninth man surrendered to face the court-martial.

The group, which called itself the "Popular Struggle," was also found guilty of planning explosions at Salonika's U.S. consulate and USIS offices, the Esso refinery, and the statue of former President Harry S Truman in Athens.

Antonios Litskos, a 23-year-old

philosophy student who was sentenced to life in prison, told the military tribunal today that he was working toward a society in which decision by "people's committees" would replace present forms of government.

Stavros Kaisaros, a 32-year-old laborer also sentenced to life imprisonment, described himself as a Communist and said that he had obtained the dynamite and experience with explosives while working in a quarry. He said that he wanted to strike at U.S. installations because he held the Americans responsible for the present regime in Greece.

Today's life sentences were the first passed by a court-martial since last fall, when two leaders of the "Patriotic Front" were sentenced after one of the group's bombs caused the death of a woman.

In October, 1969, four of the leaders of a group that admitted setting off 17 bombs in Athens received sentences of 23 to 26 years.

Greece Says It Trains Only 6 Libyan Pilots

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The semi-official Greek newspaper *Nea Politika* has denied that 110 Libyan pilots are now training in Greece, as had been earlier reported.

According to reports reaching here from Athens, 110 Libyans have attended Greek military schools over the past four years, but only 16 have enrolled in the Air College and only six of these have been training as pilots.

The Athens reports said that the Libyans attending the Air College were sent by the government of former King Idris, and that their studies had no relationship to the recently announced Franco-Libyan deal for 108 planes.

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Blast Kills 15 Miners In France

Pit Gas Explosion Injures 17 Others

LENS, France, Feb. 4 (UPI).—A pit gas explosion 1,780 feet below ground level killed 15 miners and injured another 17 in the village of Fouquereuil-Lens early this morning. Two of the injured are in serious condition in a local hospital.

The miners had just gone down into the shaft searching for a vein of coal when the explosion occurred. Survivors said they were suddenly hurled against the jagged walls as the roar of the explosion reverberated through the shaft.

Pit gas, also known as fire damp, is an inflammable gas, composed mostly of methane, found in coal mines. When it mixes with air it becomes highly explosive and will ignite at the slightest spark.

Rescue teams went into action as families of the miners gathered round the pit. The rescuers returned slowly from the shaft carrying the dead workers.

Officials said most of the bodies were badly mangled by the force of the explosion. Some were burned.

Joseph Vinols, a miners' union delegate, said he had been through the shaft where the explosion occurred only five minutes earlier.

"All was in perfect order," he said. "What suddenly caused the gas to explode remained a mystery. There was a tremendous explosion that tossed me to the ground," Mr. Vinols said. He was slightly injured in the knee.

François-Xavier Orioli, French Minister of Development and Scientific Research, left Paris this afternoon for Lens to make a first-hand inspection of the disaster.

Mine officials said rescue operations were completed by this afternoon and the pit had been cleared.

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Mine officials said rescue operations were completed by this afternoon and the pit had been cleared.

Rescue teams went into action as families of the miners gathered round the pit. The rescuers returned slowly from the shaft carrying the dead workers.

Officials said most of the bodies were badly mangled by the force of the explosion. Some were burned.

Joseph Vinols, a miners' union

delegate, said he had been through the shaft where the explosion occurred only five minutes earlier.

"All was in perfect order," he said. "What suddenly caused the gas to explode remained a mystery. There was a tremendous explosion that tossed me to the ground," Mr. Vinols said. He was slightly injured in the knee.

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Vietnam: The President and the Public

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff study on Vietnam, which says there are risks in America's policy, is excellent, and unexceptionable. Of course there are risks and uncertainties: an unsatisfactory military performance by South Vietnam, serious political instability in Saigon or a "massive" attack by the enemy could undermine American efforts to disengage from the war. Everybody knows that. Everybody fears that. There's no illumination there.

The real question, however, which the staff report begs (its authors were in Vietnam 11 days), is whether the risks are so great as to compel review of the President's policy. In the absence of such a judgment, readers of the report are entitled to conclude that its authors—and its Senate sponsors—largely accept the Nixon disengagement "plan," if not the corona of official optimism they find to be encircling it. The authors have misgivings but they do not have an alternative. Many Americans once critical of American policy are in that same awkward position: They can see disengagement taking place and they are reduced to wondering whether it will finally work. That is what transforms what once would have been an exercise in dissent into a sophisticated analysis that in effect bulk-walks the administration course.

Still, it is useful to have a report that focuses on shaky premises rather than on rosy prospects. That task fits nicely the role of "loyal opposition" that the Foreign Relations Committee, with its large constituency, has assumed. It is a task that comes less easily to a President, who is charged not only with formulating policy—a mission the committee would eagerly share—but also

with mustering public support for it. The latter is a responsibility which the committee is prepared to leave to the President alone.

Committed as he is to the conviction that he must have firm public support to prosecute his policy, Mr. Nixon has unquestionably tended to emphasize those aspects of it which would reassure his "silent majority." In his State of the Union address, he declared: "We are making progress toward [ending the war]... The prospects for peace are far greater today than they were a year ago." In his press conference last Friday he took up one source of uncertainty—the possibility that the enemy might "take advantage of our troop withdrawals to jeopardize the remainder of our forces"—and he emphasized that he has the means to "deal with that situation."

It is clear enough that Mr. Nixon could not sell a policy which he himself thought would fail; one hopes he would not try to conduct such a policy. But a good case can be made that his support has widened to the point where he no longer needs to issue statements on Vietnam with the inevitably distorting and divisive aspect of a lawyer's summation to a split jury. In practical terms, this means he should explain his policy in the round, premises as well as prospects, tough questions as well as soothing answers. This is the responsible approach and, ultimately, the approach that best serves a President's continuing requirement for the public's understanding, not just its bare tolerance. Mr. Nixon's forthcoming foreign-policy message to the Congress would seem the ideal place to start.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Moscow Invites Disaster

The implied Soviet threat to send additional arms to Egypt is an ominous response to a humiliating situation that is largely of Moscow's own making.

Premier Kosygin, in what is now described as a "low-key" note to President Nixon, reportedly has blamed the United States for recent damaging Israeli strikes against Egypt. But it was Egypt that turned its back on a peaceful settlement and launched the current "war of attrition," with encouragement and arms from the Kremlin. As in 1967, Soviet-sponsored Arab belligerence has backfired.

Once more the Egyptians have been humiliated and Soviet arms have been sacrificed to superior Israeli military skill. Already Cairo is said to have lost as many as 64 of the 300 new Soviet aircraft supplied since the 1967 fiasco, plus most if not all of 300 Soviet ground-to-air missile installations.

Moscow and Cairo should have learned by now that more arms alone will not solve the Arabs' problem. It is not for want of arms that Egypt again has been humbled. The Russians have given far more arms to their Arab clients than the United States

has given to Israel. No amount of additional weaponry can overcome the fundamental shortage of skills and will that has been the principal Arab handicap. Besides, the Nixon administration has made it quite clear that the United States will not permit the weight of weaponry to be tipped dangerously against the Israelis.

By catering to President Nasser's suicidal military illusions, Moscow invites further devastating humiliations for its Arab clients and risks being caught in a new blowup which, as Pravda prudently noted last week, "poses a serious threat to world peace."

The U.S.S.R. and the Arabs are not without an honorable alternative to this madness. While standing firm on the traditional American commitment not to let the Arabs gain military superiority over Israel, President Nixon has made plain this country's continuing dedication to the search for a just settlement based on the return of the bulk of Arab territories overrun in the 1967 conflict. It is time the Soviets and the Arabs responded positively to the President's reasonable proposals, as outlined by Secretary of State Rogers last December.

Threats will get them nowhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Spying on the Press

Defense Department explanations of why four "government investigators" were issued press credentials in Saigon are confused, incomplete and evasive. In the absence of a more credible accounting, it is hard to escape the conclusion that undercover informers were used to try to spy on reporters and their news sources. Such a practice would constitute an intolerable threat to press freedom.

By way of corrective, the authorities talk

merely of "admonishing" those who issued the press credentials to the infiltrators. This begs the issue. The question is not whether the accrediting authorities might have been lax or inefficient; rather it is why and how orders were given to spy on the press. Full disclosure of the facts about the whole shabby episode are needed, together with firm assurances that there will be no recurrence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Pompidou's U.S. Visit

Mr. Pompidou is likely to run into a few pickets of pro-Israeli protesters in the streets of Washington and Chicago. In New York, his last stopover, he can expect hostile demonstrations of much larger scope... Mayor Lindsay will organize no official reception... Indeed, both the French and State Department services in charge of the visit rightly point out that no move was made to solicit such a reception in any of the cities visited by Mr. Pompidou, and that one thus cannot speak of a humiliating refusal. It nevertheless remains that the mayors of San Francisco and Chicago do intend to greet him with welcoming words on his arrival and that Mr. Lindsay will abstain... The New York stopover thus does not augur well.

It is too late to regret that Mr. Pompidou took to heart to undertake a trip across

America. Like many heads of state, he might have been satisfied with a mere 48-hour visit to the federal capital: at the time when the visit was decided upon, he did not know that an opportunity of playing the Libyan card would be offered him since King Idriss had not yet been dethroned by the Trípoli colonels.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Incident in Malaya

There is a good deal of hysteria about an alleged massacre by British soldiers in the jungles of Malaya 21 years ago. The facts are not at all clear. Did it happen? Did it not happen? The country wants to know. The government should dig back in the records and turn up the official files and publish them. They must exist somewhere. Until then, there is a case for keeping cool.

—From the *Daily Sketch* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 5, 1895

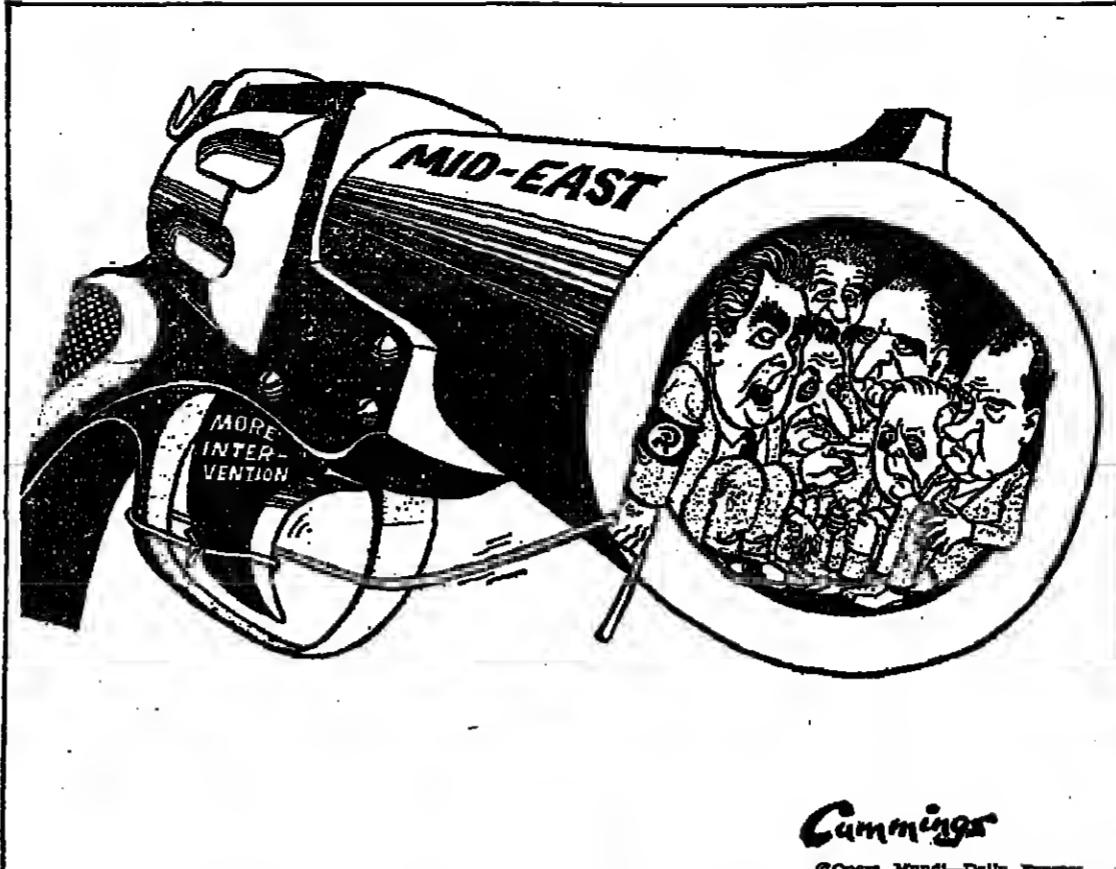
PARIS—Mr. Cecil Rhodes has hitherto gained almost as much by his masterly silence as by his skill in handling men and money. Thus it seems almost a pity that he departed from his usual reserve in an interview with a Berlin newspaper. The German press, particularly that of the government, is peculiarly sensitive with regard to African matters, and the bluntness with which the Cape Premier told his interviewer that he was not satisfied with the Germans must have been exceedingly galling.

NEWARK, New Jersey—Gen. Tunney, the light-heavyweight champion of the American Expeditionary Force, knocked out A.L. Roberts in the eighth round of a bout here last night. It was a spectacular and exciting contest. Tunney's outstanding performance made a very deep impression on all the critics. It is unanimously agreed that this performance very definitely solidified Tunney's claim to recognition as a very serious contender for the world heavyweight title. After last night, perhaps?

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 5, 1925

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Cummings
©Opera Mundi—Daily Express.

Playing the Missile Game

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—While practically everybody in Washington was poring over advance copies of the budget, the President slipped off his hip a decision that is apt to be more important even than the budget. I refer, in all sobriety, to the new, open-ended commitment to the anti-ballistic missile, or ABM, which the President announced at his last news conference.

The latest decision raises fundamental questions about how this country can live with the Communist world. Whereas past ABM decisions were carefully hedged against uncertainty and bureaucratic pressure, the present commitment seems rooted in the doctrinaire foreign policy views entertained by Richard Nixon and his chief adviser, Henry Kissinger. And even though talks with the Russians are in hazard, it is hard to see how another full-dress foreign policy debate can be avoided unless the President gives some ground soon.

The starting point for all this was the ABM decision made back in 1967 by President Johnson and Defense Secretary McNamara. At that time the military services, led by the Army, were pressing for a \$50 billion "thick system" supposed to defend American cities against a Soviet missile attack. They had the backing of important contractors, key Democratic senators and such Republican leaders as Richard Nixon.

Secretary McNamara decided that the best way to head off that pressure was to go for a limited ABM capacity directed against the possibility of an attack from Communist China. Since Peking had only a small nuclear capability, China as the threat was a way of holding down the program. Thus Mr. McNamara advocated the "Sentinel" "thin system" of limited defense at a cost of \$6 billion.

Mr. Nixon, once in power, seemed to be even more careful. He came out for an ABM system—the Safeguard—designed to protect this country's land-based missiles, not the cities. He said there was "no way we can adequately defend our cities." He intimated that a defense of the deterrent was less provocative than a defense of population because the Communists would regard population defense as an effort to deny them effective retaliation after a first strike by this country.

In the latest decision all these careful restraints are cast to the wind. For one thing, the President now goes beyond defense of the deterrent to the cities defense that was once said to be so provocative.

When new in office, this assessment goes on, the President and Mr. Kissinger masked their views in order to disarm the critics and win support for a start on ABM. But since then, they have opened the strategic arms limitation talks with Russia. With those talks joined

in, the theory concludes, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger are now using the threat of further nuclear development, particularly in the ABM, as a club to bring the Russians to terms in the SALT talks.

Perhaps this view does an injustice to the President and his chief foreign policy aide. But the burden is on them to make the case. For the fact is that hardly anybody in Washington knows why they are now moving so rapidly on ABM development.

Serious men doubt that crude pressure on the Russians will be any more effective in bringing them to terms than crude pressure has been in bringing the North Vietnamese to terms. Serious men are gravely concerned that the talking up of a "Chinese threat" and further ABM development will complicate the SALT discussions to the point of making even limited agreement impossible.

And they are prepared to go through the ABM debate all over again, unless the President and Mr. Kissinger clarify their positions.

To be sure, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger are now using the threat of further nuclear development, particularly in the ABM, as a club to bring the Russians to terms in the SALT talks.

Defense Funds Cut

The more so, as President Nixon is plainly not moving for the internal tactical reasons that animated Secretary McNamara to invoke the Chinese threat. The thrust in the Congress is now toward cutting military outlays, not expanding them as in 1967. With their budgets being pared, the services, including the Army, do not want to spend scarce cash on such dubious ventures as the ABM. Thus Mr. Nixon's commitment is not a compromise pressed upon him but a heartfelt statement of true belief.

Expressed, moreover, with enthusiastic rhetoric. Thus the system about which Mr. Nixon acknowledged so many doubts only a year ago has now become "virtually infallible." And the defense against China, which Mr. Nixon did not completely buy a year ago, has now become "absolutely essential."

Maybe Mr. Nixon really believes this. Maybe he finds that the situation has changed dramatically—that there is a new and more menacing Chinese threat; that there have been important technical improvements in the ABM hardware. But very few people, either inside the administration, or in the Senate, accept that view. On the contrary, they are more and more leaning to an assessment of Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger that is not at all nice.

This assessment begins with the historic fact that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have long been convinced anti-Communist hard-liners. Mr. Nixon, in particular, likes to tag his opponents for being soft on Communism—riled by "naive sentimentalism" as he put it in the State of the Union address this year. Mr. Kissinger is the world's leading proponent of the argument that nuclear weapons can be fine-tuned for political purposes—that is, applied as threats to achieve diplomatic objectives.

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But there is much more to the time-bomb represented by the oil rig than the question of tapping offshore oil. As viewed by Western diplomats here, the intention of Israel to invest large amounts of scarce foreign currency to install new oil wells in the Gulf of Suez reveals a parallel intention to hold control of the Sinai Peninsula indefinitely.

"The Israelis are not stupid," one Western expert told us. "They aren't going to make that kind of investment for the fun of it."

Israel is already taking oil from the Belayin field, off the shore of the eastern bank of the Suez Gulf, but that is an operating well captured intact from Egypt in the six-day war. By unstated agreement between Egypt and Israel, both countries have allowed the other to continue pumping oil from wells that were operating before the 1967 war.

The Israeli intention to dig for new oil in the gulf—writers of the United States claims are sovereign—Egyptian territory—would smash that unstated agreement to bits. Further, it could start an oil war between Israel and Egypt in which both would try and probably succeed in destroying each other's oil wells.

But a decision to drill for oil in the gulf would be of greater magnitude. It would raise the interesting possibility of military action against property in the El-Morgan field that should be very carefully considered.

The 'Forgotten' Army Holds the Line

By Drew Middleton

WILDFLECHEN, West Germany.—As two American infantrymen on maneuvers here labored through the snow lugging a .50-caliber machine gun, a colonel watched them and said:

"There they go. No one like them: the GI, the basic weapon. If you have enough, you can do anything. If not..."

His words, which trailed off into silence, reflected the deep concern at all levels of command in the U.S. Seventh Army in West Germany over the proposals by Sen. Mike Mansfield for a substantial cut in American troop strength in Western Europe, now about 310,000 men.

The views of these military men are shared by qualified sources at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe, which is outside Brussels, by diplomats at NATO headquarters there and by many politicians in the leading governments in the 15-member Alliance.

Urgently needed materiel, including the newest helicopters, it is pointed out, has been diverted in the Vietnam war. Brigades have been withdrawn from the United States, although they are available for reinforcements.

Meanwhile, the officers and men of the U.S. Seventh Army, the 16th man that would probably be the brunt of any Soviet attack, appear to consider themselves forgotten. This impression emerges from days with the Army in the newest helicopter.

Some sources pointed out that there was no increase in Western Europe's defense efforts after United States withdrew two fantry brigades in 1967, with the understanding that they would rush back in a crisis. In these informants noted, West Germany and Britain all steps in effect cut their commitments to NATO.

Withdrawal's Effect

The estimate in NATO is that the American withdrawal would mean the ruling non-Communist party, the Christian Democrats in Italy, the other party in the Netherlands and the center parties in Belgium, a view defense expenditures.

Stressing his belief that a successful NATO is necessary to European stability and to meaningful negotiations with Eastern Europe, one diplomat asked, "Do you think the Russians would be off European security conference permitting the Poles and East Germans to talk with Brandt if it didn't exist?"

"Of course not," he was told. "NATO has established a base in Europe. Take away that and political balance and war to 1945."

Stressing his conviction that alliance is essential also to security, one source said:

"The Americans aren't paid to security, as Mr. Mansfield sees it. They're protecting the United States and maintaining stability in Europe."

The Oil Rig Time Bomb

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

CAIRO—An offshore oil rig now holed up for repairs in the African port of Dakar on the Atlantic Ocean will soon start the dangerous last leg of a journey that began in the St. Lawrence Seaway months ago, bound for the oil-rich Gulf of Suez and a dangerous escalation of the mini-war between Israel and Egypt.

The Egyptian government of President Gamal Abdel Nasser has privately warned three Western governments—the United States, Britain, and Canada—that if the rig, which is under contract to Israel, actually enters the Gulf of Suez it will become "involved" in military operations. Translated, that means Egypt will try to smash the rig from the air or by underwater fragmentation thus preventing it from tapping rich oil fields along the eastern bank of the gulf.

Israel has refused to cancel the drilling operation, despite most serious appeals from all three Western governments, on grounds that international law gives it a legal right to drill in waters off the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula, captured by Israel in the 1967 six-day war.

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Germans Plan Divorce Reform

The Socialists' call for a 'more humane' look at unhappy marriages indicates a new way of looking at social problems.

By Dan Morgan

IN (WP)—The new Socialist-led government here has notice that it wants to divorce German style.

One of its priority legal issues is changing the marriage partnership's role, he noted, and women have become financially independent of their husbands.

Nevertheless, the proposals run into some opposition from the Christian Democratic party, with its large constituency. According to one of the party's own, the CDU lags "behind the Catholic church" in thinking on the subject.

A church commission

concluded last year supported

a thrust of Mr. Jahn's re-

plan to replace the old

of "gulf" and "marital offense" with that of "irreconcilably broken down."

The marriage partnership's role, he noted, and women have become financially independent of their husbands.

determination of "breakdown" will continue to be left to the civil courts.

Economic Relations

At the same time, Mr. Jahn suggested that the entire concept of support and alimony be revised as well so that the end of the marriage would also mean the formal end of "economic relations."

Support arrangements should be made so that the financially weaker partner should not be disadvantaged, he said. But he added: "That, by the way, could just as well be the man."

The hardships imposed by the iron-clad marriage contracts were summed up by two cases which recently came to the Justice Ministry's attention.

One involved a man whose wife had been incurably ill for nine years and hospitalized for nine. During that time, he had to perform all the housework and look after two children.

The other was the case of a husband who had paid support for 23 years to his wife, with whom he had lived for a total of one week during a wartime furlough in 1944. After the furlough he had been captured as a prisoner of war and the couple went separate ways.

In both instances, divorce petitions were flatly turned down because of West German

rules: "hardship clause" which rules out a divorce under any circumstances if it would cause financial or physical hardship to one partner.

New Grounds

The only acceptable grounds now are adultery, incurable illness (except when the hardship clause is invoked), separation for more than three years, or "disgraceful" conduct. There is no divorce by consent.

As a result of these requirements, Mr. Jahn estimates that four out of five of the 63,000 divorces a year in West Germany may have been manipulated in some way to help the courts reach their verdict.

The movement for sweeping legal reforms in West Germany only got under way seriously in 1968, when a commission of government officials, law professors and jurists began drawing up a new penal code.

Last year this bore its first fruits: the first criminal law reform in a century. It shifted the emphasis away from "retrial" to rehabilitation, but there is a long way to go still.

The reform did away with penalties for homosexual offenses, adultery and blasphemy, and proved that Germans are revising their views on the moral conduct of individuals in private.



Zizi Jeanmaire sweeps down staircase in Roland Petit revue at the Casino de Paris. Jean-Luc Hurd.

Zizi Jeanmaire: A Million-Dollar Sheen

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 4—Zizi Jeanmaire, in a revue concocted by her imaginative husband, Roland Petit, reopened the Casino de Paris tonight, a theatrical event that drew the town.

The most expensive of recent Parisian spectacles, the Petit revue (it has no title) represents a \$600,000 investment and has at all times a million-dollar sheen.

Roland Petit has given the famous music hall of the Rue de Clignancourt not only a new show, but a new look.

His reforms extend to the auditorium where the customary, frowzy ushers have been replaced by a corps of youngsters in hippie uniforms (designed by Philippe Gratz).

These novices are equipped with maps to guide the spectators to their seats.

Smart modernity is the keynote of this lavish extravaganza:

The chorus makes its entrance through a curtain of jangling steel bars. There is hard rock and there are the Tiller Girls in streamlined drills. There is

ballet and there are scenic wonders. Alternating with such ornamental numbers are novel attractions of the first order—the Philippe Gemy marionettes, Little John in a balancing act, the suave magician Norm Nielsen and the "Stupids" troupe in a heated, Mack Sennett tumbling chase.

The visual feast includes: models swaying in swings of Revillon white fox; a dazzling diamond tableau designed by Eric; Claude Tonille's Arabian Nights' palace. Then there is a railroad train rolling realistically out of a station as Zizi rushes frantically through the cars to catch a possible glimpse of her lover who has failed to come to a farewell rendezvous on the platform.

Cesar's sculpture of two enormous breasts descends in the background at the conclusion of the "Tot et Ton Sac" feature and in a ballet sequence, Adam and Eve graphically learn the secret of procreation. The gypsy dancer of the Gitane cigarette box comes to life and admiresably as a dancing partner.

With astonishing versatility, the effervescent star sparkles in many moods: as the ice-bound Mile Alaskas arriving to thaw on a tropical isle; as the boisterous madame of a brothel in which some of the boys have turned into Toulouse-Lautrec ladies against pop art settings; in the fresh songs of J. C. Vannier and J. J. Dubois and in the nostalgic Mistiguet lament, "Je Puis Ca en Douce"; in a reprise of "Le Truc en Plumes" in which she is surrounded by a collection of pink, fluffy fans.

In a tricolored finale, Zizi takes the grand staircase majestically, its steps lighting in the national hues as she descends.

This revue without title—"Zizi-Castro" suffices for the advertising—is a theatrical cornucopia, a thing of scenic magnificence, radiant costuming, fluid movement and dynamic talents. Its riches have been assembled with impeccable taste. It is a triumph of showmanship—which assures its future—but Roland Petit has lent it something more: the touch of an artist.

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IRENE DANA, 6 R. Chambord. 3 p.m.

JEAN HERZEC, 98-100 Rue St-Honoré. 3 p.m.

J. PATOU, 7 R. St-Honoré. 3:30 p.m.

ME DE RAUCH, 37 R. J.-Goujon. 3 p.m.

MOLYNEUX, 5 R. Royal. 3:30 p.m.

EDUARD LIPOTIS, STAF.P.-ier-de-Serbie, 3

TOREVERE, 24 Rue Matignon. 3:30 p.m.

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Life in France, A to Z

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Americans, especially those employed by the Pentagon, like to think of themselves as the inventors and finest practitioners of alphabet soup. Those in uniform, known as GIs, refer even to their own country by its initials, a thing the French would never dream of doing.

Has anyone ever heard a Frenchman refer to *la belle France* as *la R.F.*, or even as *la République Française*? Oh, he talks endlessly about *la République*, *l'Empire* and *la Monarchie*, better known as *l'Ancien Régime* when it's not *de Juillet*, but never, no matter how fanatically royalist, Bonapartist or republican, would he use any of these terms as a synonym for *la France*.

As a matter of fact, the Frenchman lives his life inexorably enmeshed in the intricacies of initials abbreviations.

Leaving his high-rise IBM apartment, he takes the SNCF into Paris, and from the station rides the RATP—bus or Métro to work at an out-of-self-abbreviated to something like SEMAR from the original *Société d'Économie Mixte d'Aménagement de Renovation et de Reconstruction du Secteur des Halles*.

If he had too much VSOP cognac at lunch, he may begin to daydream of B.B. And if he decides the hell with it, the P.D.G. will replace me with an IBM machine before he gives me a raise, he can go out and blow the afternoon at a movie featuring no Johnny-come-lately 007, but France's long-time OSS 117.

A Frenchman would scoff at these childish problems, espe-

cially if he was a dues-paying member of the SGPARCSEA-CIASS-O, otherwise known as the *Syndicat Général du Personnel Actif et Retraité des Communes et des Services Assimilés des Etablissements Publics Communaux et Intercommunaux de la Seine et Seine-et-Oise*.

French newspapers, *Le Monde* in the forefront, take no pity on their uninhibited countrymen. Everyone is supposed to know what CGDT, CGT and FO stand for, let alone SFIO, PSU or UDR.

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Where to Buy a What's in London

Mystery resolved: It's a knurr and spel.

By Nadeane Walker

LONDON, Feb. 4—When customers walk into Thomas Sprey's a sort of old curio shop in South Kensington, they are sure to ask, "What is this, this, and that?" Sometimes Mr. Rimmell, who runs the shop, can sell them, and sometimes he can't.

Once the shop opened last year, one item of stock has been put in the window each month and the five people who work there are sure to ask, "What is this, this, and that?" Sometimes Mr. Rimmell, who runs the shop, can sell them, and sometimes he can't.

The mystery object was a r and spel, small balls to be used in a game of cricket. They were drawn from a box.

It was thought that it was a

leval sewing machine, clay in a shower, old Morse code or antique port taler.

Her what's objects have a Chinese tiger spear and

a French farrier's sign ("a chastity belt for elephants," guessed one client).

The tiger spear, which had been identified as a whaler's trident, fishing spear or giant's testing fork, was actually bought for \$25 (\$60) by a girl who said she was giving it to her father for Christmas.

She wanted to take it home on the underground, but as it was 8 feet long and rather dangerous looking, I persuaded her to take a taxi," Mr. Rimmell recounted.

Mr. Rimmell is unashamed when a client asks, "What's that?" and he doesn't know the answer himself. "I always say, 'Well, anyway, I can tell you what you could use it for.'" He admits that hardly anybody these days has a burning need for most of the items in stock, such as an antique sacerdotal scale, or a garden swing, all shiny brass with a red leather seat for weighing in jockeys. It costs an unwhimsical \$485 (\$1,142).

Thomas Humphrey's is owned by Wilfrid Ball and Richard Fredericks, who made up the name by combining the names of their small sons. Much of the stock is brought in by sellers, but the shop also advertises for unusual antiques in builders' journals and scientific magazines. Mr. Rimmell personally likes Victorian. "They were the greatest on gadgets, like shaving stands with attached candlesticks, but we have to be very selective about Victorian. Most of our stuff is much older."

(Thomas Humphrey, 24 Old Brompton Road, S.W. 7.)

Useful Addresses in Europe

AUSTRIA

SERVICES

VIENNA —

SHIPMENTS & REMOVALS

— Anything

RENTALS

—

MOVING

—

RENTALS

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 - Stocks and Div. In \$										1969-70 - Stocks and Div. In \$										1969-70 - Stocks and Div. In \$																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
High	Low	St.	Div.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th	101st	102nd	103rd	104th	105th	106th	107th	108th	109th	110th	111th	112th	113th	114th	115th	116th	117th	118th	119th	120th	121st	122nd	123rd	124th	125th	126th	127th	128th	129th	130th	131st	132nd	133rd	134th	135th	136th	137th	138th	139th	140th	141st	142nd	143rd	144th	145th	146th	147th	148th	149th	150th	151st	152nd	153rd	154th	155th	156th	157th	158th	159th	160th	161st	162nd	163rd	164th	165th	166th	167th	168th	169th	170th	171st	172nd	173rd	174th	175th	176th	177th	178th	179th	180th	181st	182nd	183rd	184th	185th	186th	187th	188th	189th	190th	191st	192nd	193rd	194th	195th	196th	197th	198th	199th	200th	201st	202nd	203rd	204th	205th	206th	207th	208th	209th	210th	211th	212nd	213rd	214th	215th	216th	217th	218th	219th	220th	221th	222nd	223rd	224th	225th	226th	227th	228th	229th	230th	231th	232nd	233rd	234th	235th	236th	237th	238th	239th	240th	241th	242nd	243rd	244th	245th	246th	247th	248th	249th	250th	251th	252nd	253rd	254th	255th	256th	257th	258th	259th	260th	261th	262nd	263rd	264th	265th	266th	267th	268th	269th	270th	271th	272nd	273rd	274th	275th	276th	277th	278th	279th	280th	281th	282nd	283rd	284th	285th	286th	287th	288th	289th	290th	291th	292nd	293rd	294th	295th	296th	297th	298th	299th	300th	301th	302nd	303rd	304th	305th	306th	307th	308th	309th	310th	311th	312nd	313rd	314th	315th	316th	317th	318th	319th	320th	321th	322nd	323rd	324th	325th	326th	327th	328th	329th	330th	331th	332nd	333rd	334th	335th	336th	337th	338th	339th	340th	341th	342nd	343rd	344th	345th	346th	347th	348th	349th	350th	351th	352nd	353rd	354th	355th	356th	357th	358th	359th	360th	361th	362nd	363rd	364th	365th	366th	367th	368th	369th	370th	371th	372nd	373rd	374th	375th	376th	377th	378th	379th	380th	381th	382nd	383rd	384th	385th	386th	387th	388th	389th	390th	391th	392nd	393rd	394th	395th	396th	397th	398th	399th	400th	401th	402nd	403rd	404th	405th	406th	407th	408th	409th	410th	411th	412nd	413rd	414th	415th	416th	417th	418th	419th	420th	421th	422nd	423rd	424th	425th	426th	427th	428th	429th	430th	431th	432nd	433rd	434th	435th	436th	437th	438th	439th	440th	441th	442nd	443rd	444th	445th	446th	447th	448th	449th	450th	451th	452nd	453rd	454th	455th	456th	457th	458th	459th	460th	461th	462nd	463rd	464th	465th	466th	467th	468th	469th	470th	471th	472nd	473rd	474th	475th	476th	477th	478th	479th	480th	481th	482nd	483rd	484th	485th	486th	487th	488th	489th	490th	491th	492nd	493rd	494th	495th	496th	497th	498th	499th	500th	501th	502nd	503rd	504th	505th	506th	507th	508th	509th	510th	511th	512nd	513rd	514th	515th	516th	517th	518th	519th	520th	521th	522nd	523rd	524th	525th	526th	527th	528th	529th	530th	531th	532nd	533rd	534th	535th	536th	537th	538th	539th	540th	541th	542nd	543rd	544th	545th	546th	547th	548th	549th	550th	551th	552nd	553rd	554th	555th	556th	557th	558th	559th	560th	561th	562nd	563rd	564th	565th	566th	567th	568th	569th	570th	571th	572nd	573rd	574th	575th	576th	577th	578th	579th	580th	581th	582nd	583rd	584th	585th	586th	587th	588th	589th	590th	591th	592nd	593rd	594th	595th	596th	597th	598th	599th	600th	601th	602nd	603rd	604th	605th	606th	607th	608th	609th	610th	611th	612nd	613rd	614th	615th	616th	617th	618th	619th	620th	621th	622nd	623rd	624th	625th	626th	627th	628th	629th	630th	631th	632nd	633rd	634th	635th	636th	637th	638th	639th	640th	641th	642nd	643rd	644th	645th	646th	647th	648th	649th	650th	651th	652nd	653rd	654th	655th	656th	657th	658th	659th	660th	661th	662nd	663rd	664th	665th	666th	667th	668th	669th	670th	671th	672nd	673rd	674th	675th	676th	677th	678th	679th	680th	681th	682nd	683rd	684th	685th	686th	687th	688th	689th	690th	691th	692nd	693rd	694th	695th	696th	697th	698th	699th	700th	701th	702nd	703rd	704th	705th	706th	707th	708th	709th	710th	711th	712nd	713rd	714th	715th	716th	717th	718th	719th	720th	721th	722nd	723rd	724th	725th	726th	727th	728th	729th	730th	731th	732nd	733rd	734th	735th	736th	737th	738th	739th	740th	741th	742nd	743rd	744th	745th	746th	747th	748th	749th	750th	751th	752nd	753rd	754th	755th	756th	757th	758th	759th	760th	761th	762nd	763rd	764th	765th	766th	767th	768th	769th	770th	771th	772nd	773rd	774th	775th	776th	777th	778th	779th	780th	781th	782nd	783rd	784th	785th	786th	787th	788th	789th	790th	791th	792nd	793rd	794th	795th	796th	797th	798th	799th	800th	801th	802nd	803rd	804th	805th	806th	807th	808th	809th	810th	811th	812nd	813rd	814th	815th	816th	817th	818th	819th	820th	821th	822nd	823rd	824th	825th	826th	827th	828th	829th	830th	831th	832nd	833rd	834th	835th	836th	837th	838th	839th	840th	841th	842nd	843rd	844th	845th	846th	847th	848th	849th
<th

EC to Reopen Parley on Financial Structure

ISSUES, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Comarket foreign, finance and trade ministers will make an attempt tomorrow and Friday on a plan to make the European Economic Community fully independent after Jan. 1.

Observers believe the ministers have a fifty-fifty chance of doing what they want to do.

At present, the community finances joint projects mainly by direct contributions by the six member countries.

Two more problems remained to be solved before the financing package can be completed.

One of these is agreement on a common marketing policy for tobacco—another pre-condition of the Italians—on which considerable progress has already been made.

Parliamentary Role

The other is agreement on a formula provisionally agreed on by the Six last December, under which the European Parliament, now purely a consultative body, would have the last say on community spending from 1975 on.

Second thoughts by France, which now wants the Council of Ministers to retain control of Comarket spending, have delayed agreement on strengthening the budgetary powers of the European Parliament.

The Dutch, who are very much in favor of a stronger parliament, are withholding their approval of the financing regulations until a compromise can be worked out.

The Council of Ministers tomorrow also will hear a first progress report on efforts by the permanent representatives of the Six in Brussels to work out a common negotiating position for EC members with Britain later this year.

Work on this is reported to be progressing satisfactorily, but there is a growing fear that failure to agree on the new financing regulations—a vital pre-condition of France to opening talks with Britain—may delay the start of membership negotiations.

Last night's common marketing policy agreement will allow wine to flow freely within the community as of April 1.

The agriculture ministers agreed to fix common prices for wine within the community, a uniform external tariff on wine imports from third countries and a common intervention price at which EC governments would step in to buy up wine surpluses by April 1.

ardy & Harman estimated specific silver holdings at more than 100 million ounces, most of which had been accumulated over the last several years. The company said it was also other large sources of silver—including old U.S. coins holding 90 percent silver, old Indian coins and a large, but indeterminable amount of coin in the hands of the people of India."

One of the main obstacles to agreement on the financial package was removed last night when the agriculture ministers agreed on a common marketing policy for wine. Italy had made the agreement on wine a pre-condition of its approval of the new financing regulations, under which taxes on agricultural and industrial imports collected by member states will be made over to the community after Jan. 1, 1971.

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Pressure Seen

Silver Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (NYT).—The nation of huge silver holdings speculators and investors will be a restraining force on silver in 1970, Hardy & Harman yesterday.

Without silver from the U.S. and Britain, there will be no shortage of metal for industrial requirements this year, the precious metals dealer and fabricator said in its annual review of the world silver market.

Hardy & Harman estimated specific silver holdings at more than 100 million ounces, most of which had been accumulated over the last several years. The company said it was also other large sources of silver—including old U.S. coins holding 90 percent silver, old Indian coins and a large, but indeterminable amount of coin in the hands of the people of India."



GM, Chrysler Staffs Already Cut

Ford Lays Off 3,545 Men As Sales of New Cars Slump

By Robert W. Irvin

DETROIT, Feb. 4 (WP).—Ford Motor Co. said today it has laid off 3,545 workers indefinitely, its first major layoffs since the current auto slump began.

General Motors and Chrysler had previously announced indefinite layoffs.

A Ford spokesman said the workers at the 18 U.S. plants were laid off between mid-December and Jan. 20. "our most recent reporting date." The spokesman said the central office will know next Wednesday whether there have been any more layoffs.

GM has announced layoffs of close to 4,000 workers and Chrysler of more than 6,000. All three companies have shut down plants temporarily to reduce production. These plant closings will affect over 20,000 Ford workers and 12,000 GM workers this month.

Sales at 8-year Low

The news of the Ford layoffs follows yesterday's announcement by the Big Four auto firms that new car sales in January were the lowest for any month in the last eight years. In all, 883,988 cars were sold.

The four firms said that retail deliveries were down 16.5 percent from the 845,400 cars sold in the same month last year. It was the worst report for the month since the industry sold 868,073 cars in January, 1962.

Because of the fall-off in sales, production was also slashed—to 601,855 units, lowest for any January since 1961 and 28.9 percent below the 846,034 cars built in the same month last year.

The firm also blamed rapidly rising costs of labor and materials and said it is continuing to operate under a "tight cost discipline."

The first-quarter loss compared with a \$4.54 million, 24 cents a share, profit in the like-earlier period. Revenue, the company said, climbed 17 percent in the latest quarter to \$23.6 million from the year-earlier \$20.4 million.

The results include the operations of recently acquired Kaiser Jeep, which accounted for \$14 million of the loss and added \$5.5 million to sales.

In the 1969 fiscal year, AMC gained clung to a 3 percent earnings gain despite a loss of \$2.85 million in the fourth quarter.

AMC officials said today they look to the future with confidence. It was pointed out that the firm's share of the total U.S. market rose from 2.7 percent a year ago to 3.6 percent this January.

The company noted that the loss for the first quarter, ended Dec. 31, 1969, does not include anticipated, but as yet unrecieved, tax benefits and that future earnings will not be taxable until they exceed the amount of the first-quarter loss.

On the outlook for 1970, the company said its new compact line—Hornet and Gremlin models—will open a substantial new market for the company in competition with imports and ahead of other U.S. producers.

"These two product lines," the firm said, "should give us a strong sales combination in what will be the fastest growing areas of the car market this year and in the years immediately ahead."

Company Reports

Allegheny Power System

Reports Due

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith Inc., the largest brokerage concern, is expected to disclose a decline in profits next week.

Francis L. du Pont Co., another major retail house, also is believed ready to announce a sharp dip in earnings.

The declines are expected to be used to support the request of the New York Stock Exchange for the Securities and Exchange Commission to approve an increase in the commission rates on small transactions—those generally associated with the retail, or public sector of the securities business.

John E. Leslie, chairman of Bache, declined to comment on Bache's loss. But he did say, "I think an appropriate increase in the rate of commission is absolutely essential. This is true for the entire industry, not just for Bache. It is in the public interest."

Low Causes

A spokesman for the concern said the nine-month deficit was attributable to lower volume throughout the securities markets, shortened trading hours, reduced commission income because of lower securities prices, high interest rates, sharply increased operating expenses and \$3 million in merit raises granted during the period.

The spokesman said heavy spending for additional automation and personnel training would continue. He indicated the profit picture would not improve until stock market volume and prices improved and commission rates were raised.

Income from operations for the nine months was listed as \$104.4 million, while operating expenses totaled \$114.8 million. No explanation was given for the tax credit of \$3.2 million.

These come from a century of experience. We've advised clients of all sizes and in all areas of business about Canada's fast-growing opportunities. All across Canada, we can provide you with the contacts, the knowledge of the market and the experience so essential to your operations. Through our 1400 branch offices, we will arrange for you to meet the men who can help you in your decisions.

If you are interested in being part of Canada's future, this book is essential. Your letterhead request will bring you a free copy of "Doing Business in Canada". Write to our Zurich office. Then we can get down to business.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce offers a 54 page handbook packed with up-to-the-minute information on all aspects of doing business in Canada.

It contains specific information about how to begin business in Canada, types of business organizations (partnerships, proprietorships, limited companies or corporations), tax structures (federal, provincial, non-resident), customs tariffs and sales and excise taxes, labour legislation, moving to Canada and mortgage loans and other financial services.

These come from a century of experience. We've advised clients of all sizes and in all areas of business about Canada's fast-growing opportunities. All across Canada, we can provide you with the contacts, the knowledge of the market and the experience so essential to your operations. Through our 1400 branch offices, we will arrange for you to meet the men who can help you in your decisions.

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Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

The European Representative,

33 Blecherweg, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

Bank of America

Market Summary

Feb. 4, 1970									
Blast Actives—New York		Sis. Net		High. Low. Div. in \$		Sis. Net		High. Low. Div. in \$	
Vol.	Clos. Chg.	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Chrysler	24,300	111.1	111.1	—	—	110.0	111.1	—	—
Monarchs	22,300	112.5	112.5	—	—	112.5	112.5	—	—
Mercore	22,200	118.8	118.8	—	—	118.8	118.8	—	—
Compa. Sci.	145,100	26.2	26.2	—	—	26.2	26.2	—	—
Liton Ind.	125,400	24.1	24.1	—	—	24.1	24.1	—	—
Con. Oil	123,300	24.2	24.2	—	—	24.2	24.2	—	—
Occiden. Pal.	162,100	21.1	21.1	—	—	21.1	21.1	—	—
Soc. Corp.	155,400	25.2	25.2	—	—	25.2	25.2	—	—
Com. Cola	87,200	42.6	42.6	—	—	42.6	42.6	—	—
Abell's Lab.	100,700	70.7	70.7	—	—	70.7	70.7	—	—
Am. Ind. Tel.	72,300	45.6	45.6	—	—	45.6	45.6	—	—
Polaroid	100,000	21.1	21.1	—	—	21.1	21.1	—	—
UAL Inc.	75,920	21.1	21.1	—	—	21.1	21.1	—	—
Am. Airlin.	73,920	23.1	23.1	—	—	23.1	23.1	—	—
Volume, 15 stock, 11,040,000 shares.	Volume, 15 stock, 1,851,000 shares.								
Rate 15 stock, 7.1, 11.1	Rate 15 stock, 7.1, 11.1								
Average high, 15 stock, 8.50.	Average high, 15 stock, 8.50.								
New 1969-70 highs, 7. low, 8.7.	Issues traded in 1,570.								
Advances, 567, declines, 386; unchanged, 1,000.	Advances, 567, declines, 386; unchanged, 1,000.								
N.Y. Stock Index: 49.19 — 4.02; lo.	N.Y. Stock Index: 49.19 — 4.02; lo.								
Dividends, 510.50 — 2.35; Interpo-	Dividends, 510.50 — 2.35; Interpo-								
— 0.14; Issues, 82.75 — 0.41.	— 0.14; Issues, 82.75 — 0.41.								
Most Actives—American	Most Actives—American								
Soundsafe 13.60	111.4	—	—						
Allige Elect. 60.720	49.74	—	—						
Dell 12.50	12.50	—	—						
Beverly Ent. 11,200	21.8	21.8	—	—					
Proximity 62,700	17.1	17.1	—	—					
Mohonk Ind. 6,400	22.4	22.4	—	—					
Wolfe 1,500	1.50	1.50	—	—					
Tool Resrch 54,800	13.9	—	—						
Synlex 5,100	37.1	—	—						
Marsh Ind. 50,700	43.5	—	—						
Alpha, total stock sales 1,000.	Alpha, total stock sales 1,000.								
Stock sales year ago 7,013,379	Stock sales year ago 7,013,379								
Am. Stock Index:	Am. Stock Index:								
High. Low. Close Nel Chg.	High. Low. Close Nel Chg.								
25.97 25.88 25.51 — 0.21	25.97 25.88 25.51 — 0.21								
Dow Jones Averages									
Open High Close Nel Chg.	Open High Close Nel Chg.								
30 Ind. 100.7 101.0 101.0 — 0.06	30 Ind. 100.7 101.0 101.0 — 0.06								
20 Trn. 167.7 167.7 167.7 — 0.06	20 Trn. 167.7 167.7 167.7 — 0.06								
15 UU. 107.7 108.0 108.0 — 0.03	15 UU. 107.7 108.0 108.0 — 0.03								
62 SfK. 250.7 252.3 249.89 249.89 — 0.38	62 SfK. 250.7 252.3 249.89 249.89 — 0.38								
Standard & Poor's									
High. Low. Close Nel Chg.	High. Low. Close Nel Chg.								
30 Railroads 38.37 34.24 34.54 — 0.04	30 Railroads 38.37 34.24 34.54 — 0.04								
42 Industrials 96.34 94.05 94.05 — 0.04	42 Industrials 96.34 94.05 94.05 — 0.04								
55 Utilities 53.07 53.51 53.51 — 0.13	55 Utilities 53.07 53.51 53.51 — 0.13								
50 Stocks 81.67 81.67 81.67 — 0.13	50 Stocks 81.67 81.67 81.67 — 0.13								
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Shares	Shares								
Day 500,000	500,000								
Feb. 3 500,000 424,413 424,413	Feb. 3 500,000 424,413 424,413								
Feb. 2 614,600 444,058 444,058	Feb. 2 614,600 444,058 444,058								
Jan. 30 504,792 448,114 448,114	Jan. 30 504,792 448,114 448,114								
Jan. 26 459,224 434,442 434,442	Jan. 26 459,224 434,442 434,442								
Jan. 20 431,788 428,857 428,857	Jan. 20 431,788 428,857 428,857								
<i>These totals are deducted to the sales figures.</i>									

New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1969-70 Stocks and Div. in \$ Net
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American Stock Exchange Trading

z—Sales In full.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or ex-trat. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividends. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid so far this year. f—Paid in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Paid last year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. cld—Called, x—Ex dividend, y—Ex dividend and sales in full, x-dls—Ex distribution, xr—Ex rights, xw—Without warrants, ww—With warrants, wd—When distributed. wl—When issued, nd—Next day delivery.

vi—in Bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

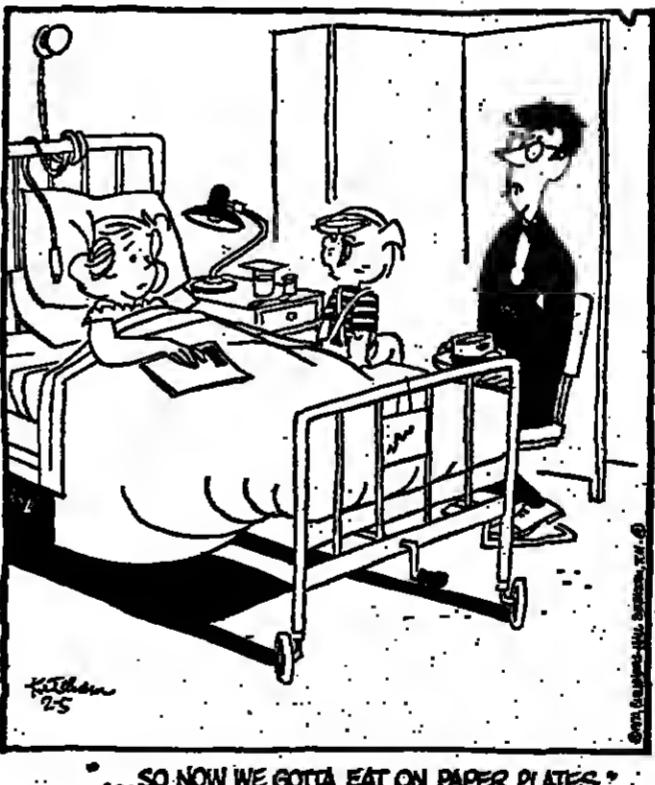
The auction shown began with a conventional bid developed in Pittsburgh, Pa., known as "Flammy." An opening bid of two diamonds guarantees a hand with exactly four spades and five hearts and the strength for a minimum opening bid, say 12-16 points in high cards. Such hands are very difficult to bid in standard methods, and the convention does solve a problem for an expert partnership.

North doubled two diamonds, hoping that South would take this to mean diamonds. South interpreted this correctly and bid three diamonds over East's two hearts. When North then jumped to game in diamonds, South continued to slam on the strength of his good controls. He felt sure that North held at most a singleton heart.

West's descriptive opening bid was a great help to South in the play of the hand. As West was known to have exactly four spades it was possible to establish dummy's spade suit without any danger of an over-ruff.

The opening lead of the club king was taken by the ace and South led his singleton spade to dummy's ace. A low spade was ruffed and dummy was re-entered with a trump lead to the king. Another low spade was led and, as a ruff would not have helped East, he discarded a heart. South ruffed with the nine of diamonds, cashed the ace of diamonds, and entered dummy with a heart ruff.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MYNAL

YEJON

DISTEW

ORISEE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: HABIT FLOUT BUREAU EMBALM
Answer: This might be THERE in either
spelled — EITHER

BOOKS

SAL SI PUEDES.
CESAR CHAVEZ AND THE NEW AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Peter Matthiessen. Random House, 372 pp. \$6.50.
Reviewed by Steven V. Roberts

SAL si puedes, Spanish for "escape if you can" is the self-mocking name that Mexican-Americans call the barrio in San Jose where Cesar Chavez spent part of his childhood. The rest of those years were spent tramping the back roads and fields of California's verdant San Joaquin Valley, a member of the faceless, nomadic army who pick the fruits and vegetables most Americans seem to think appear by magic in their supermarkets. What made Cesar Chavez different was that he accepted the challenge of *sal si puedes*. He has tried to escape, and take his people with him, the principles of nonviolence.

Chavez is the head of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, the most recent in a long series of unions that have tried, with little success, to organize the poverty-ridden farm workers. For more than four years the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee has been striking the growers of California table grapes, and for almost two years it has been promoting a nationwide boycott against the fruit.

In the process, the union has attracted support ranging from the labor establishment to the Black Panthers. Housewives have traded bridge clubs for picket lines; Charlotte Ford and George Plimpton have raised money at chic cocktail parties; clergymen of all faiths have preached that not eating a grape is a holy act. Since the death of Martin Luther King Jr., Cesar Chavez has become the nation's favorite

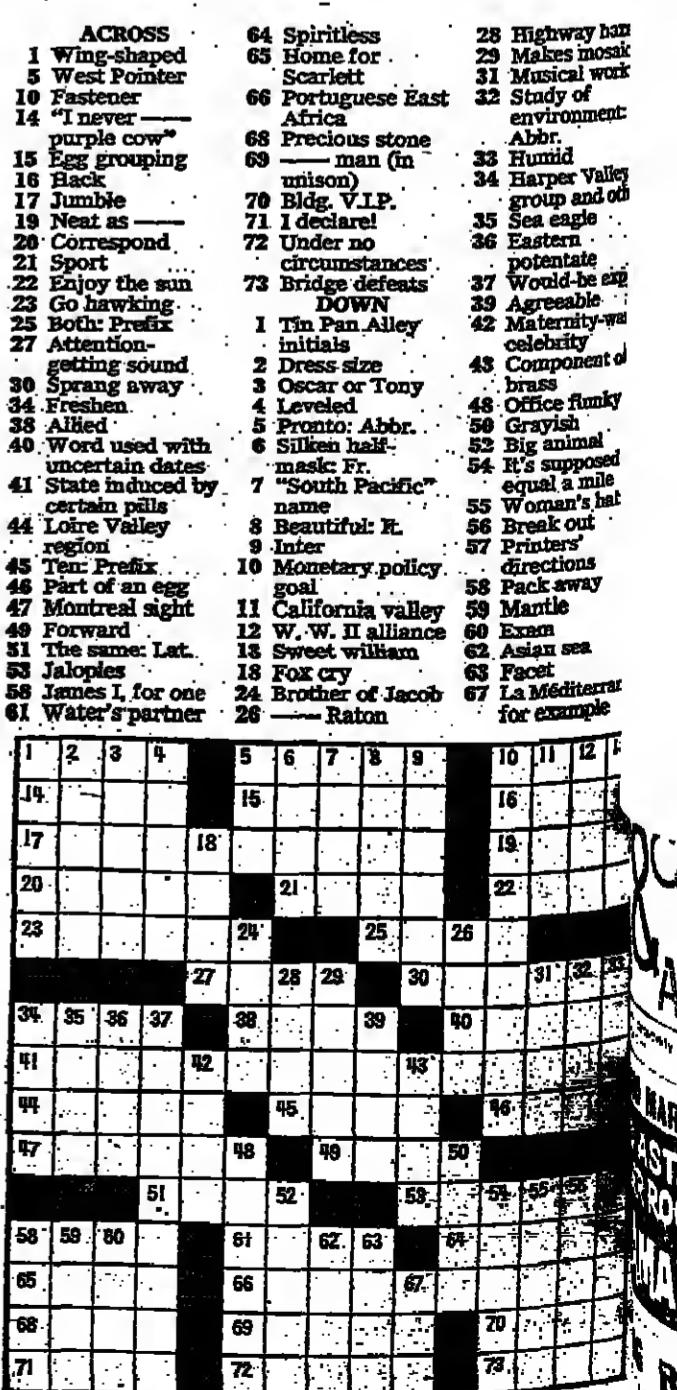
Chavez lies in what is happening to the membership of union. While others talk about participatory democracy, the farm workers were proving it. "He wanted the people who did the work to be the decision," said Day Huerta, Chavez's able lieutenant. "He wanted workers to participate, and still does, because without the union has no real strength. This is why he would never accept outside money until strike began: he wanted workers to see that they pay for their own union."

Chavez is not averse to serving leadership, and ruling by fiat—as he did night he prohibited Mexican-Americans from discriminating against the union's Fil minority—but by and large decisions flow from the union. "Whether he wins *Huelga* (the strike) or Matthiessen quotes one expert, "Cesar Chavez taught his people to do themselves."

One of the criticisms of Chavez, however, is that he not thought enough about "other things in life." Working to improve the lot of the farm worker, he has done much to help some young people leave the land and get the education they clearly capable of achieving. At times, success seems far away. The boycott made an impact, but growers have shown little of giving in, and the administration offers no prospect of outside help. The fence Department even officially increased its quota grapes for the troops in Korea. Many workers, moreover, are still too poor and unable to join a union. Yet the simple goes on. "We can't back," Chavez's cousin said: "We got nothing to back to."

Mr. Roberts, the New Times bureau chief in Los Angeles, has written extensively about Cesar Chavez and farm workers, and wrote a review for *The New Times*.

CROSSWORD — By Will W.



Judge to Decide in Week

7th-Inning Stretch
Called in Flood Suit

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (NYT).— bearing two hours of argument on a motion to make Curt, a free agent, immediately, Irving Bell Cooper reserved on yesterday in Federal Court. His decision, expected a week or two, will delineate the future course of an anti-trust suit against baseball.

Hor J. Goldberg, former Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and former Ambassador to United Nations, made a 40-page presentation of Flood's suit for a preliminary injunction. Flood was traded by the St. Louis Cardinals to the Philadelphia Phillies last October, and is challenging the "reserve clause" that makes trades possible ties a player to a team. He wants to continue playing for Louis, and wants the right to negotiate with any team for services. The injunction, if granted, would enable him to do so.

Mark Hughes, of the law firm that represents the National League and Paul Porter, representative Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, are against granting the injunction, saying it would give him the result he is seeking in the entire case, which it take two years or more if tried to the Supreme Court.

Umpire Not a Judge
Umpire Cooper, who had called a

RED SMITH

Country Boy

is a poor supermarket where the customer can't get Jerry Seinfeld's autograph with her Ripe Pies, ogie Nancy Seaver's do among the detergents, and she hands with Ed Kranepool at cash register.

They make scene, these young ones. 7 sell stocks bonds, give in rentals, university fees, exposure fees and sing Las Vegas.

They are with. They know it's at. They are typical of the Major League ball player of today.

Jesse Haines was fairly typical of other day. He was a country boy of southwestern Ohio and he lived cities. The fleshpots didn't rest him, one suit of clothes he had to be covered his edness, and he would sooner be the winning run on base than a speech.

hen the Cardinals were in New York, he could usually be found working hours killing time at the 71st Street entrance to the Almanac Hotel, where all the stayed then. Red stand on sidewalk with his back to the wall, hands in pants pockets, as he watched the traffic past on Broadway, distaste in show in every line of his hairy face. He couldn't wait, he Id say, for the season to end so he could get back home, where

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FRED ASTAIRE
INGER ROGERS

AMANDA

WING ROOM
HAROLD BRIDGES

as in Colgate, NY 24-38, C. 24-38.



NOT FOR THE TIMID.—The first ski-flying tournament in the U.S. will be held at Ironwood, Mich., on Feb. 27. Skiers jump from this giant slide (highest point is 241 feet above hilltop), with hopes of 500-foot-plus jumps.

First Girl Jockey
Forced to Retire

MIAMI, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Barbara Jo Rubin, the first girl jockey in the United States, says she is giving up racing because of her knees.

Miss Rubin said at Hialeah

that she plans to return to college—probably Florida State University—if they'll let me in

to study pre-veterinary medicine.

She said her knees have been weak since she contracted polio as a child.

She was forced to quit riding last fall when she tore cartilage in one knee while putting a horse through a morning workout. She was the first woman jockey to win a horse race—on Cheetah at Charles Town on Feb. 22, 1969.

Lakers Sail to 9th Straight
To Take Half-Game West Lead

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP).—An NBA record earlier this season with nine-game winning streak is old

straight triumphs, couldn't get

nearly as excited when they beat

San Francisco 118-98 in New

York for nine consecutive victories.

Defending champion Atlanta

now 76, to the Hall of

Fame along with Ford, Frick, 75,

and Earle Combs, 70, the stylish

centerfielder of Babe Ruth's Yankees.

Jesse Haines was a knuckleball pitcher, but not like the knucklers

who practice the art today. He

wasn't at all like the wonderful Hoyt Wilhelm, for example, who'll

start the New York Knicks—but

to the Los Angeles Lakers, it means

self one of those days.

Wilhelm, who will be 47 years old in July,

has been a relief pitcher through

the season. His career, except for one

year, has arrived late works briefly,

and the butterfly pitch which

drives men mad never seems to

be thrown any harder than you'd

expect a 47-year-old to throw.

Like Winston Churchill, what

Jesse Haines had to offer was blood,

toll and sweat, though perhaps not

tears. Because of the way he griped

a baseball and the way he

threw it, it was a common occur-

rence for him to finish a game with

his fingertips bleeding.

He threw the knuckle harder than anybody you ever saw. He

must have had exceptionally strong

fingers, which are used like talons,

the right field wall didn't cast its

shadow on the pitcher's mound. The

Knicks, who already set an

U.S. Soccer League

Resumes in April

With 2 Divisions

ATLANTA, Feb. 4 (AP).—The

North American Soccer League

will operate in two divisions dur-

ing the 1970 season, the league's

executive director, Phil Woosnam,

said yesterday.

In the Southern Division will

be the Atlanta Chiefs, champions

in 1968; the Dallas Tornado and

Washington Darts, new to the

league after winning the American

League title in 1968 and 1969.

The Kansas City Spurs, 1969

champions, will play in the

Northern Division, along with the

St. Louis Stars and the expansion

team, the Rochester Lancers.

Play will begin in April and each

club will oppose four foreign teams

as well as play 20 games against

league opposition. Playoff games

will be held during the Labor Day

weekend, with home-and-home

games between divisional winners.

Still vivid in memory is a game he

pitched against the Phillies in the

house of horrors called Baker Bowl.

This was a park slightly larger than

the right field wall, but not so big that

the right field wall didn't cast its

shadow on the pitcher's mound. The

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